

ACHIEVEMENTS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Shall the Brilliant Party Record Be
Endorsed?

Has Made America One of the Great
Nations of the Earth.

In his Toledo speech the other day, Secretary Taft made the bulls-eye, when he said that the real issue of this campaign is whether the voters of this country will give their endorsement to the Roosevelt policies and the deeds of the Republican party or turn to the Democratic party, with its untried promises. It is not, whether the people shall rule, as Bryan stated the other day, because the people already rule as much as the Democrats will permit them. The hundreds of thousands of disfranchised negroes in the South, together with the many poor white people, stand up and point the finger at the guilty Democratic party. Its statements about popular rule are hollow pretenses. Its professions hypocritical claptrap.

Hay's Tribute to Republican Party.

The distinguished American statesman, John Hay, in an address at Jackson, Michigan, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Republican party, declared that the Republican party had a noble origin, that it sprang directly from an aroused and indignant National conscience. Questions of finance, of political economy of orderly administration, pass out of sight for the moment to be taken up and dealt with later on. But in 1854 the question that brought thinking men together, was whether there should be a limit to the aggressions of slavery; and in 1861 that solemn inquiry turned to one still more portentous: Should the nation live or die? The humblest old Republican in America has a right to be proud that in the days of his youth in the presence of these momentous questions he judged right; and if he is sleeping in his honored grave, his children may justly be glad of his decision.

The Republican party has a history which since its birth in 1854 is the history of progress and prosperity. Its leaders have always had the welfare of the country at heart. It has never taken a backward step, but has always been the supporting pillar of the National government. Its cardinal principles have been the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, internal improvements, a tariff to protect our labor and industries and to pay government expenses, the building up of our navy, preserving purity in elections, for the diffusion of knowledge and happiness among all the people, for an honest medium of exchange. It has stood for honor, dignity, integrity, patriotism, progress, prosperity, happiness, law and order.

Vo-do Democratic High Priests.

The high priests of the Democratic party have for the last fifty years tried to terrify the people with imaginary political bugaboos. When Lincoln was first a candidate they got up the awful bugaboo they called "Abolitionism" and deceived multiplied thousands of the people. When Grant was our candidate for the Presidency they manufactured twin bugaboos, called "Centralization," and "Military Despotism," and scared many timid persons into the belief that our liberties were about to be taken away. When Hayes was our candidate they paraded before the public the caricature denominated "A Bloated Bondholder," and tried to make us believe that it was the Republican party in disguise, and that if Hayes were elected the bondholders would take all of our property from us. When Garfield was our candidate, they invented a fearful evil devil called "The Force Bill," and terrified the Southern people by declaring if Garfield were elected an army would be sent to the South to hold elections and none but Republicans and negroes would be allowed to vote. When Harrison was a candidate these same Democratic high priests got together and invented a new lot of hobgoblins which they denominated "Robber Barons," and rushed them all over the country to the terror and dismay of millions of unsuspecting Democrats who actually elected Cleveland President.

When McKinley was our candidate for President, the bugaboo makers brought out a stupendous crawling monster, of antediluvian proportions, and branded it a "Gold Bug," and swore that it was the Republican party and that if McKinley were chosen President this monster would devour the substance of we Americans as the caterpillars and palmerworms devoured the crops of the children of Israel in the days of old. When Roosevelt was nominated these perennial alarmists, said that the republic would be strangled and merged into "Imperialism," that the "Big Stick" would enroll us in perpetual warfare with foreign nations and that the Liberty advocated by our fathers had vanished from the land.

We have been constantly told by them that the Republican party could not be trusted, that all the usurers, all the money sharks, all the bloated bondholders, all the robber barons, all the gold bugs, all the imperialists and warlords, all the corruptologists, all the enemies of the laboring man and all the foes of the farmer were in the Republican party and that if that party

LOST!



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elected Roosevelt as President, awful and manifold would be the calamities that would inevitably fall upon the American people and the salt of liberty would lose its savor, that our very freedom would be like the blazony of silks and jewels in the gloom of the grave.

False Prophets All.

But out of these nettles of direful and dangerous predictions have sprung the beautiful blossoms of safety and prosperity. Instead of money becoming scarcer, it has become more plentiful. Instead of agricultural products going down to nothing, they have greatly increased in price; instead of laborers' wages being cut down to pauper rates, they have been greatly raised; instead of railroads having nothing to do, they have not enough cars to carry their passengers and freights; instead of our business men being ground to powder in the bankruptcy courts, they are happy and increasingly prosperous; instead of our manufacturing establishments going out of business, they are doing an increasing business. We have more money in use and circulation than ever before; more money per capita than ever before; more money in savings banks than ever before; the dollar has a larger purchasing power than ever before and the laboring man lives better than ever before.

Republicans Lincoln's Heirs.

If there is one thing more than another in which Republicans are entitled to legitimate pride, it is that Lincoln was our first President, that we believed in him loyally, supported him while he lived, and that we have never lost the right to call ourselves his followers. There is not a principle avowed by the Republican party to-day which is out of harmony with his teaching or inconsistent with his character. But only those who believe in human rights and are willing to make sacrifices to defend them, who believe in the nation and its beneficent power, who believe in the American system of protection, championed by a long line of our greatest and best—running back from Roosevelt to Washington—only those who believe in equal justice to labor and to capital, in honest money and the right to earn it, have any title to name themselves by the name of Lincoln or to claim a moral kinship with that august and venerated spirit.

Stood the Supreme Test.

Is the Republican party entitled to public confidence? Its record speaks in no uncertain tones in answer to this question. After slavery had been abolished by it, the war ended and peace restored with no damage to the structure of the government, but on the contrary with added strength and with increased guaranties of its perpetuity, it remained to be shown whether the power and success of the Republican party were to be permanent, or whether, born of a crisis, it was fitted to cope with the problems of daily national life. It had destroyed slavery, but in the absence of this great adversary, could the party hold together against the thousands of lesser evils that beset the public—the evils of ignorance, corruption, avarice and lawlessness, the prejudices of race and of class, the voices of demagogues, the cunning of dishonest craft, the brutal tyranny of the boss, the venality of the mean? It is not too much to say that the last fifty years have given an answer full of glory and honor to that question.

The Republican party in the mass

and in detail has shown its capacity to govern. By the homestead law, with equal generosity and wisdom, it distributed the immense national domain among the citizens who were willing to cultivate it and who have converted wide stretches of wilderness into smiling homes. It built the Pacific railroad, which has bound the union together from east to west and made the States beyond the mountains among our most loyal and prosperous commonwealth. It redeemed our paper currency and made all our forms of money exactly of equal value, and our credit the best in the world. By persistent honesty in our finances—in the face of obstacles which might have daunted the hardest statesmen—it has reduced our interest charges so that in any mart on earth we can borrow money cheaper than any other people. We have by the patient labor of years reformed and regulated our civil service, so that patronage has almost ceased to cast its deadly blight upon the work of our public servants.

Brilliant and Glorious Record.

Its record is but a succession of brilliant and successful achievements which have raised the nation to a world power of the first rank and which have vouchsafed to our people the maximum of benefits with a minimum of cost. Some things it has accomplished may be mentioned here:

The homestead law passed by a Republican Congress and signed by Abraham Lincoln.

The national banking laws, which gave the people a currency stable in all parts of the country.

The system of internal revenue taxation by which approximately one-half of the ordinary expenses of the government have been raised from malt and spirituous liquors, tobacco and cigars.

The constitutional amendments, which abolished slavery, created citizenship of the United States, as distinguished from citizenship of the several states, and established equality of suffrage.

The Civil Rights act, which extended to all persons the equal protection of the laws.

All existing laws for pensions to war veterans.

The resumption of specie payments; the reduction of postage; the money-order system; the establishment of the railway mail service.

Rural and city free delivery.

The endowment of public schools, agricultural colleges, etc., by grants of land from the public domain.

The establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals to relieve the Supreme Court and no longer require litigants to suffer a delay of three or four years in securing a decision on appeal.

The principle of reciprocity, by which we reduce the duties on certain imports from countries that offer corresponding advantages to our exports, and thus extend our foreign market.

Statehood for Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Oklahoma.

The Sherman anti-trust act.

The national bankruptcy law of 1867 and 1898, which relieved many thousands of unfortunates and restored them to commercial or industrial activity.

The establishment of the gold standard which placed our monetary system

on a stable basis, in harmony with the great nations of the world.

A protective tariff in the interest of American industries and American labor.

The building of the Panama canal. The national irrigation act, which is transforming the West from a desert to the most productive area of America.

The Pure Food Law, stopping poisoned foods.

The Railroad Rate Law, abolishing rate discriminations.

The Emergency Currency bill and the National Monetary Commission.

The Employer's and Government Liability laws.

The measures for the greater efficiency for the Army and Navy.

The model child labor law for the District of Columbia.

The new statute for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts concerning the public welfare.

Shall the Republican record be endorsed? Triumphant millions of free, enlightened American citizens will answer YES, at the polls November 4th, and overwhelmingly elect Taft and Sherman.

PROTECTION FOR DEPOSITORS.

Postal Savings Banks Offer a Satisfactory Measure of Protection.

Mr. Bryan's scheme for the protection of depositors is to make solvent and prudently managed banks pay the losses of the insolvent and imprudently managed. It is a plan to make every bank go security for every other bank, and it may well be questioned if a law imposing such an obligation without the consent of the person charged would be sustained by the courts.

Mr. Taft, discussing this subject, said that he favored postal savings banks as a protection for depositors rather than the Bryan scheme of enforced liability.

The distinct advantage of the postal savings bank proposition is that it would provide for direct government responsibility. The depositors would be guaranteed against loss by the government, because the banks would be government institutions. There would be no possibility of loss, and no injustice would be inflicted upon other banks like that to which they would be subjected under the Bryan scheme, if they were compelled to pay losses incurred by banks over which they had no control.

Postal savings banks in other countries have given great satisfaction, and there is no question that they would be conducted as safely and in every other way as satisfactorily in the United States. The government being the banker, would properly be charged with responsibility to the depositors and others doing business with it.

On the other hand, the State has no more authority to make a banker responsible for the debts of another banker than it has to impose a like responsibility upon a merchant for the debts of other merchants. Surety is a matter of voluntary contract, and the essential element in any financial obligation is consent on the part of the person to be charged. To force a banker to insure the payment of the debts of another banker is to impose upon him an obligation against his will, which would be manifestly unjust.—Denver Republican.

W. R. HEARST RESIGNS FROM IROQUOIS CLUB

In a Cleverly Sarcastic Letter Tells
Why He Withdraws With
Gratification.

"THERE IS NO DEMOCRACY."

There Is Only a Bryan Party and Its
Followers Don't Know When They
Go to Bed at Night What They
Will Be Called Upon to Be-
lieve When They Wake
Up in the Morning.

The Iroquois Association, an essentially Democratic organization, of San Francisco, a few days ago suggested to Mr. William Randolph Hearst that since he had decided to oppose the election of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, he could not consistently retain his membership in the organization. In reply to this suggestion, Mr. Hearst has sent the following letter to the association:

To the Iroquois Association, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen—I received your letter with both pleasure and surprise. I was surprised to know that Mr. Bogart was sending four dollars dues to your organization, but pleased to learn of it, as I am exceedingly ready to stop that. I was pleased and surprised, too, to learn that the Iroquois Club was still in existence, for I thought that it had been peacefully buried along with the last remnants of the defunct Democratic party of California.

But since the Iroquois Club still in a way exists, I am glad to resign from it, and the situation suggested in your letter seems sufficient reason for me.

You imply that I am not a Democrat, and I strongly suspect that I am not, according to the Democratic standards of to-day. I worked hard for the Democratic party at one time and contributed many thousands of four-dollar checks, and cheerfully suffered much abuse and much injury for the Democratic party, but I believed in it then, and I don't now.

You imply, furthermore, that you are Democrats, and I cannot help wondering what kind of Democrats you think you are. Are you 1892 Democrats, or 1896 Democrats, or 1900 Democrats, or 1904 Democrats, or 1908 Democrats? Are you Cleveland Democrats, believing in the tariff reform that we didn't get, and the military suppression of labor unions that we did get? Are you Parker Democrats supporting the trusts if they contribute and opposing them if they don't? Are you Bryan Democrats, believing in free silver sometimes and in government ownership sometimes, and in the initiative and referendum sometimes? And if you are Bryan Democrats and believe in these things, do you also believe in a Bryan platform that contains none of these things?

Dear friends and brothers of the Iroquois Club, you all remember how the Democracy of free silver was taught you and how you got intensely excited over it, and cheered for it and marched for it, and then were informed that free silver was not true Democracy after all, but that public ownership was. Then you remember how you threw your hats in the air over public ownership and worked up an almost hysterical enthusiasm for it, and then were informed that this wasn't true Democracy either, but that the initiative and referendum were. Then you came nobly to the front again and affirmed undying devotion to the everlasting principles of the initiative and referendum; but now you have a platform in which there is no free silver, in which there is no public ownership, in which there is no initiative or referendum, and still you are informed by the old Dr. Gringle of Democracy that only that platform with the owner's trade-mark pasted on the front and the owner's name blown in the bottle is genuine Democracy, and that if you don't subscribe to that you will be read out of the Democratic party.

Friends and ex-brothers of the Iroquois Club, there is no Democratic party. There is only a Bryan party, and the followers of that party don't know when they go to bed at night what they will be called upon to believe when they wake up in the morning.

Once there was a man who had an old carving knife which he said had been handed down to him from his grandfather. A friend said to him: "It looks rather new. Haven't you ever done anything to it?" And the man said: "Oh, I've had the blade changed once or twice, and but otherwise it is just the same knife my grandfather had."

Mr. Bryan tells us that his variable doctrines are the Democracy of our fathers, but I say that both the blade and the handle have been changed so often that there is no recognizing the original principles.

Once, again, there was a farmer who had a balky mule and he couldn't make the mule go. A stranger came along and offered to help, and the farmer told him to go right ahead. The stranger had a bottle of turpentine, and he opened the mule's mouth and pushed back his head and poured about half of

the bottle into the mule's stomach. The mule gave one startled gasp and struck out across the prairie, and was lost to sight. The surprised farmer stood for a while immersed in deep thought, and then he said: "Stranger, please give me the rest of that turpentine; I've got to catch my mule."

Friends and ex-brothers of the one-time Iroquois Club, I have always stood just where I stand now, squarely upon the principles of the founder of the Democratic party and the framer of the Declaration of Independence; but the Democratic Donkey has gone galloping over the political prairie until it is lost to the sight of its original adherents.

I am not in the race to catch that donkey, and if you are, you will find that you have to keep plumb full of a different kind of turpentine in every campaign.

And so I received your communication with gratification and gratitude, and so I withdraw from your club with pleasure and without the slightest hard feeling.

Good luck and God bless you, and may you all be able to keep up with your mule. Sincerely,

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION

What Would be the Effect of Bryan's
Plan for Curbing the Trusts?

Now comes the suggestion that, by law, the operations of a corporation shall be so curtailed that to the whole output it shall not contribute more than 50 per cent. Those who have neither the time nor the inclination to go below the surface of things may acquiesce, but even they may not.

Presume a machine to be invented, and presume its promoters, not only to establish a plant for its manufacture, but to be fortunate to the extent that the use of the contrivance becomes general. At the start they make the whole output. Then comes a rival, beginning by producing 25 per cent. Down swoops the government, compelling contraction by the pioneer.

What is the result? It is to reduce the total production, though the demand for the machine may be greater than the supply. The pioneer plant cuts off 50 per cent in obedience to governmental mandate, and its rival makes good but half of the deficiency. Of course, there are what may be called secondary effects, and they ensue immediately.

Presume the first plant to have cost two millions and to employ 2,000 men. No sooner is the second plant established than 1,000 men are thrown out of work, and property represented by a million is converted into an industrial junk shop. The author of this brilliant idea suggests that the company sell what it becomes illegal to use.

This is equally brilliant. It may take the entire plant to produce one machine, of which there may be many parts. In that event, compliance with law can come only by discharging 1,000 men or by keeping 2,000 at work on half time. Nor does the proposition emanate from an occupant of a home for the feeble-minded.

It comes from the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It comes from mental machinery which enjoys a monopoly of that sort of thing. Of this machinery the aggregate output is large, but no effort has been made to restrict it. One of the choicest of its products is that monopolies be exterminated. This is a pet thunderbolt—but Mr. Bryan has the crudest notions as to its significance. He seems to think that in some mysterious way it would benefit the "plain people."

A big corporation produces on a big scale. Exterminate it, and it stops. Corporations become big for reasons economists have no trouble in comprehending. They do things by wholesale. And part of what they save remains in the pocket of the consumer, who would otherwise have to pay far more for his purchase.

Mr. Bryan says he would dissolve, destroy, obliterate, extirpate, exterminate. Sometimes, he says, kill. He finds fault with Mr. Taft because he will make no use of these terms or of synonyms for them. Well, the Republican candidate for the Presidency has not lost his mind. He is not formulating a policy of destruction. He knows that evolution from the little to the big was not only inevitable, but beneficial.

In declamation the Nebraskan is effective and impressive; in elaboration, in detail, in what are called specifications, he is out of his element. To ask him to be exact is to suggest that he clip his own wings. The only known equivalent for his Democracy is Destruction.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Joint Interests.

Labor needs capital to secure the best production, while capital needs labor in producing anything. The share of each laborer in the joint product is affected not exactly, but in a general way, by the amount of capital in use as compared with the number of those who labor. The more capital in use the more work there is to do, and the more work there is to do the more laborers are needed. The greater the need for laborers the better their pay per man. Manifestly, it is in the direct interest of the laborer that capital shall increase faster than the number of those who work. Everything which legitimately tends to increase the accumulation of wealth and its use for production will give each laborer a larger share in the joint result of capital and labor.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cooper Union, New York City.